Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 57 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, February 17, 1794. [Whole No. 515.]

JAMAICA, ſſ.

An Act for giving validity in this Iſland to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and alſo to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, ſince the ſeparation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have ariſen to many of his Majeſty's ſubjects occaſionally reſiding in thoſe States, for want of a legal proviſion reſpecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the ſaid States, and intended to operate in this iſland: For remedy whereof, we, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's iſland of Jamaica, humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the ſame, That, from and immediately after the paſſing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatſoever, which ſhall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and ſhall be proved by a ſubſcribing witneſs, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majeſty's Conſuls or Vice-Conſuls reſiding in any of thoſe States, or before the Chief Juſtice of any of the ſaid States, or before the Chief Juſtice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the ſaid United States, and certified under the ſeal of any of the ſaid States, or the ſeal of the ſaid United States, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if ſuch conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been reſpectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this iſland; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding:—Provided always, That in all caſes wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, ſhe ſhall be examined ſeparate and apart from her huſband, by the Judge who atteſts the probate, and the ſaid examination ſhall be certified in like manner as is practiſed in Great-Britain or in this Iſland.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the probate of any laſt will and teſtament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the ſaid States, and exemplified under the ſeal of the State where ſuch probate ſhall have been taken, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if ſuch probate had been taken before the ordinary of this iſland; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Paſſed the Aſſembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

I aſſed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I conſent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

* * The American Printers are requeſted to publiſh this act in their ſeveral newſpapers.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-ſtreet,
(Price three-eighths of a dollar)
THE
Speeches of Mr. Smith,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Delivered in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the ſubject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, propoſed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,
A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE footing of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France.

February 15. dtf

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15. dtf

City Commiſſioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN purſuance of a Reſolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Diſtricts, by lines drawn Eaſt and Weſt, whereof each of the City Commiſſioners is to take the ſuperintendance of one of the ſaid Diſtricts, and to be accountable for the cleanſing, good order and regularity of the ſame.

The Commiſſioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the preſent:

Diſtrict the 1ſt. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet

Diſtrict the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet to the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 3d. Joſeph Claypoole, from the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 4th. William Moulder, from the north ſide of High, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet

Diſtrict the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north ſide of Mulberry, to the north ſide of Vine ſtreet.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-ſtreet, is under the charge of the Commiſſioners generally, for the preſent, the foot-ways on the north and ſouth ſides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Diſtricts reſpectively.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

THE Truſtees of an Academy, or any individual wiſhing to engage a perſon to ſuperintend the Education of youth, in the courſe of ſtudies uſually adopted in Academies, or any branch of buſineſs requiring ſimilar qualifications, may open a communication with a perſon willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compenſation) by writing (letters to be poſt paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would poſſibly oblige ſome of their friends, by inſerting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, February 7.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, February 7, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I tranſmit to you an act and three ordinances, paſſed by the government of the territory of the United States ſouth of the river Ohio, on the 13th and 21ſt of March, and 7th of May 1793.—And alſo certain letters from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Secretary of State, encloſing diſpatches from the general and extraordinary commiſſion of Gaudaloupe.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That the act and three ordinances mentioned in the meſſage be referred to the committee appointed the 21ſt of January laſt, to whom were referred the laws paſſed in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

Ordered, That the other papers referred to in the meſſage, lie for conſideration,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading of the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act providing for the relief of ſuch of the inhabitants of S. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport;" whereupon,

Reſolved, That this bill paſs as amended.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendment to this bill.

On motion,

Reſolved, That the reſolution paſſed yeſterday, on the report of the committee appointed to conſider the laſt paragraph of the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, of the 30th of December laſt, be re-conſidered.

Ordered, That Mr. Burr, Mr. Ellſworth and Mr. King, be a committee to take into conſideration the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States of the 30th December, and that the committee be directed to report a bill to carry the ſame into execution.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States with his war department account, which were read.

Ordered, That they lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, Feb. 10, 1794.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate, a letter from the Secretary for the department of the Treaſury. in reference to the orders of Senate of the 13th of January laſt, for a return of ſundry ſtatements from that department, which letter was read.

Mr. Bradley reported from the committee, to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the appointment of Mr, Gallatin a Senator of the United States, and the report was read.

On motion,

Ordered, That Wedneſday next be aſſigned to take this report into conſideration, and that in the mean time it be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

On motion,

That the Senate adopt the following reſolution—

Reſolved, That the doors of the Senate be opened and continue open, during the diſcuſſion upon the conteſted election of Albert Gallatin.

Ordered, That this motion lie on the table until to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert, their clerk being detained by ſickneſs.

"Mr. Preſident, The Houſe of Repreſentatives concur in the amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of ſuch of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport,"—and he withdrew.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tueſday, February 11.

Mr. Strong from the committee appointed the 24th of December laſt, to conſider that part of the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States, which recommends further proviſion againſt offences, reported a bill, which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

A motion was made,

That the petition of Conrad Laub and others, citizens of Pennſylvania, ſtating that Albert Gallatin had not been more than eight years a citizen of the United States, at the time of his election as a Senator, is ſufficient, as well in reſpect to the competency of the petitioners, as in reſpect to the matter alledged in the petition, to authorize the Senate to enquire and decide, whether the ſaid Albert Gallatin had been a citizen of the United States, the term of years required by the conſtitution, as a qualification to be a Senator of the United States.

Ordered, That this motion lie until to-morrow.

Oon motion,

Ordered, That the letter of the Secretary for the department of the Treaſury, communicated yeſterday, be referred to Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Ellſworth and Mr. Taylor, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee on enrolled bills reported, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of ſuch of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert, their clerk being detained by ſickneſs.

"Mr. Preſident, The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate, for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident." And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the laſt mentioned enrolled bill, and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation.

On motion,

That the Secretary for the department of the Treaſury be deſired to report to the Senate on the petition of Arthur Hughes, referred to him during the laſt ſeſſion.

It was agreed that the motion lie on the table until to-morrow.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate took into conſideration the motion made yeſterday, that the doors of the Senate be opened during the diſcuſſion of the conteſted election of Mr. Gallatin.

Whereupon

Reſolved, That the doors of the Senate be opened, and continue open, during the diſcuſſion upon the conteſted election of Albert Gallatin.

Mr. Bradley reported from the committee, to whom was referred the act and three ordinances, mentioned in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of the 7th inſtant, enacted and ordained by the Governor and Judges of the territory ſouth of the river Ohio, "that Congreſs do not diſapprove the ſame"—and the report was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 27.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. AMES spoke as follows:

The question lies within this compass, Is there any measure proper to be adopted by Congress, which will have the effect to put our trade and navigation on a better footing? If there is, it is our undoubted right to adopt it; if by right is understood the power of self-government which every independent nation possesses, and our own as completely as any other. It is our duty also, for we are the depositories and the guardians of the interests of our constituents, which on every consideration ought to be dear to us. I make no doubt they are so, and that there is a disposition sufficiently ardent existing in this body to co-operate in any measures for for the advancement of the common good. Indeed so far as I can judge from any knowledge I have of human nature or of the prevailing spirit of public transactions, that sort of patriotism, which makes us wish the general prosperity when our private interest does not happen to stand in the way, is no uncommon sentiment. In truth, it is very like self-love and not less much prevalent. There is little occasion to excite and enflame it. It is like self-love, more apt to want intelligence than zeal. The danger is always that it will rush blindly into embarrassments, which a prudent spirit of enquiry might have prevented, but from which it will scarcely find means to extricate us. While therefore, the right, the duty, and the inclination to advance the trade and navigation of the United States, are acknowledged and felt by us all—the choice of the proper means to that end, is a matter requiring the most circumspect enquiry, and the most dispassionate judgment.

After a debate has continued a long time, the subject very frequently becomes tiresome before it is exhausted. Arguments, however solid, urged by different speakers can scarcely fail to render the discussion both complex and diffusive—without pretending to give to my arguments any other merit, I shall aim at simplicity.

We hear it declared, that the design of the resolutions is to place our trade and navigation on a better footing. By a better footing, we are to understand a more profitable one. Profit is a plain word that cannot be misrepresented.—We have, to speak in round numbers, twenty millions dollars of exports annually. To have the trade of export on a good footing, means nothing more than to sell them dear—and consequently the trade of import on a good footing, is to buy cheap. To put them both on a better footing, is to sell dearer and to buy cheaper than we do at present. If the effect of the resolutions will be to cause our exports to be sold cheaper, and our imports to be bought dearer, our trade will suffer an injury.

It is hard to compute how great the injury would prove: for the first loss of value in the buying dear, and selling cheap, is only the symptom and beginning of the evil, but by no means the measure of it—It will withdraw a great part of the nourishment that now supplies the wonderful growth of our industry and opulence. The difference may not amount to a great proportion of the price of the articles, but it may reach the greater part of the profit of the producer—It may have effects in this way which will be of the worst kind, by discouraging the products of our land and industry. It is to this test I propose to bring the resolutions on the table, and if it shall clearly appear that they tend to cause our exports to be sold cheaper, and our imports to be bought dearer, they cannot escape condemnation. Whatever specious shew of advantage may be given them, they deserve to be called aggravations of any real or supposed evils in our commercial system, and not remedies.

I have framed this statement of the question so as to comprehend the whole subject of debate, and at the same time, I confess it was my design to exclude from consideration, a number of topics which appear to me totally irrelative to it.

The best answer to many assertions we have heard, is to admit them without proof. We are exhorted to assert our natural rights, to put trade on a respectable footing, to dictate terms of trade to other nations, to engage in a contest of self-denial, and by that, and by shifting our commerce from one country to another, to make our enemies feel the extent of our power. This language, as it respects the proper subject of discussion, means nothing, or what is worse. If our trade is already on a profitable footing, it is on a respectable one. Unless war be our object, it is useless to enquire, what are the dispositions of any government, with whose subjects our merchants deal to the best advantage? While they will smoke our tobacco, and eat our provisions, it is very immaterial, both to the consumer and the producer, what are the politics of the two countries, excepting so far as their quarrels may distract the benefits of their mutual intercourse.

So far therefore as commerce is concerned, the enquiry is, have we a good market?

The good or bad state of our *actual* market is the question. The actual market is every where more or less a restricted one, and the natural order of things is displaced by the artificial—Most nations for reasons of which they alone are the rightful judges, have regulated and restricted their intercourse, according to their views of safety and profit. We claim for ourselves the same right, as the acts in our statute book, and the resolutions on the table evince, without holding ourselves accountable to any other nation whatever. The right which we properly claim, and which we properly exercise when we do it prudently and usefully for our nation, is as well established, and has been longer in use in the countries of which we complain, than in our own. If their right is as good as that of Congress, to regulate and restrict, why do we talk of a strenuous exertion of our force, and by dictating terms to nations, who are fancied to be physically dependent on America, to change the policy of nations? It may be very true, that their policy is very wise and good for themselves, but not as favorable for us as we could make it, if we could Legislate for both sides of the Atlantic.

The extravagant despotism of this language accords very ill with our power to give it effect, or with the affectation of zeal for an unlimited freedom of commerce. Such a state of absolute freedom of commerce never did exist, and it is very much to be doubted whether it ever will. Were I invested with the trust to legislate for mankind, it is very probable the first act of my authority would be to throw all the restrictive and prohibitory laws of trade into the fire—the resolutions on the table would not be spared. But if I were to do so, it is probable I should have a quarrel on my hands with every civilized nation. The Dutch would claim the monopoly of the spice trade, for which their ancestors passed their whole lives in warfare. The Spaniards and Portuguese would be no less obstinate. If we calculate what colony monopolies have cost in wealth, in suffering, and in crimes, we shall say they were dearly purchased.—The English would plead for their navigation act, not as a source of gain, but as an essential mean of securing their independence. So many interests would be disturbed, and so many lost, by a violent change from the existing, to an unknown order of things, and the mutual relations of nations, in respect to their power and wealth, would suffer such a shock, that the idea must be allowed to be perfectly Utopian and wild. But for this country to form the project of changing the policy of nations, and to begin the abolition of restrictions by restrictions of its own, is equally ridiculous and inconsistent.

Let every nation, that is really disposed to extend the liberty of commerce, beware of rash and hasty schemes of prohibition. In the affairs of trade, as in most others, we make too many laws. We follow experience too little, and the visions of theorists a great deal too much. Instead of listening to discourses on what the market ought to be, and what the schemes, which always promise much on paper, pretend to make it, let us see what is the actual market for our exports and imports. This will bring vague assertions and sanguine opinions to the test of experience. That rage for theory and system, which would entangle even practical truth in the web of the brain, is the poison of public discussion—One fact is better than two systems.

The terms on which our exports are received in the British market, have been accurately examined by a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Wm. Smith) Before his statement of facts was made to the committee, it was urged, and with no little warmth, that the system of England indicated her inveteracy towards this country, while that of France, springing from disinterested affection, constituted a claim for gratitude and self-denying measures of retribution.

Since that statement, however, that romantic style, which is so ill adapted to the subject, has been changed. We hear it insinuated, that the comparison of the footing of our exports, in the markets of France and England, is of no importance; that it is chiefly our object to see how we may assist and extend our commerce. This evasion of the force of the statement, or rather this indirect admission of its authority, establishes it. It will not be pretended that it has been shaken during the debate.

It has been made appear, beyond contradiction, that the British market for our exports, taken in the aggregate, is a good one, that it is better than the French, and better than any we have, and for many of our products the only one.

The whole amount of our exports to the British dominions in the year ending the 30th September 1790, was nine millions two hundred and forty six thousand six hundred and six dollars.

But it will be more simple and satisfactory to confine the enquiry to the articles following—

Bread-stuff, tobacco, rice, wood, the produce of the fisheries, fish oil, pot and pearl ash, salted meats, indigo, live animals, flaxseed, naval stores, and iron.

The amount of the before mentioned articles exported in that same year, to the British dominions, was 8,457,173 dollars.

Mr. Ames went into a consideration of the footing on which they are received.—He then said, we have heard so much of restriction, of inimical and jealous prohibitions to cramp our trade, it is natural to scrutinize the British system with the expectation of finding little besides the effects of her selfish and angry policy.

Yet of the great sum of nearly eight millions and an half, the amount of the products before mentioned sold in her markets, two articles only are dutied by way of restriction. Bread stuff is dutied so high in the market of Great Britain, as in times of plenty, to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers. The mover of the resolutions justified the exclusion of our bread stuff from the French West Indies by their permanent regulations, because he said they were bound to prefer their own products to those even of the United States. It would seem that the same apology would do for England, in her home market. But what will do for the vindication of one nation becomes invective against another. The criminal nation however receives our bread stuff in the West-Indies free, and excludes other foreign—so as to give our producers the monopoly of the supply. This is no merit in the judgment of the mover of the resolutions, because it is a fragment of her old colony system. Notwithstanding the nature of the duties on bread stuff in Great Britain, it has been clearly shewn that she is a better customer for that article, in Europe, than her neighbor France. The latter, in ordinary times, is a poor customer for bread stuff, for the same reason that our own country is, because she produces it herself, and therefore France permits it to be imported and the United States do the like.—Great Britain often wants the article, and then she receives it—no country can be expected to buy what it does not want. The bread-stuff sold in the European dominions of Great Britain in the year 1790, amounted to 1,087,840 dollars.

Whale-oil pays the heavy duty of eighteen pounds three shillings sterling per ton; yet spermaceti-oil found a market there to the value of 81,048 dollars.

Thus it appears that, of eight millions and an half sold to Great Britain and her dominions, only the value of one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars was under duty of a restrictive nature. The bread-stuff is certainly to be considered as within the description—yet to give the argument its full force, what is it—about one-eighth part is restricted—To proceed with the residue:

	Dollars.
Indigo to the amount of	473,830
Live animals to the W. Indies	62,415
Flax-Seed to Great Britain	219,924
Total	756,169

These articles are received, duty free, which is a good foot to the trade. Yet we find, good as it is, the bulk of our exports is received on even better terms:

Flour to the British W. Indies	858,006
Grain - - -	273,505

Free—while other foreign flour and grain is prohibited.

Tobacco to G. Britain	2,754,493
Ditto to the W. Indies	22,816

One shilling and three pence sterling, duty—three shillings and six-pence on other foreign tobacco.

In the West-Indies other foreign tobacco is prohibited.

Rice to G. Britain	773,852

7s 4d. per Cwt. duty; 8s. 10d. on other foreign rice.

To West-Indies -	180,087

Other foreign rice prohibited.

Wood to Great Britain -	240,174

Free—higher duties on other foreign.

To West-Indies - -	382,481

Free—other foreign prohibited.

Pot and pearl-ashes -	747,078

Free—2s. 3d. on other foreign, equal to 10 dollars per ton.

Naval stores to Great Britain	190,670

Higher duties on other foreign.

To West-Indies -	6,162

Free—other foreign prohibited.

Iron to Great Britain -	81,612

Free—duties on other foreign

Dollars	6,510,926

Thus it appears, that nearly seven eighths of the exports to the British dominions are received on terms of positive favor. Foreigners, our rivals in the sale of these articles, are either absolutely shut out of their market by prohibitions, or discouraged in their competition with us by higher duties. There is some restriction, it is admitted, but there is, to balance it, a large amount received duty free. The above surplus of six millions and an half, goes to the account of privilege and favor. This is better than she treats any other foreign nation—it is better, indeed, than she treats her own subjects, because they are by this means, deprived of a free and open market—it is better than our footing with any nation, with whom we have treaties. It has been demonstratively shewn, that it is better than the footing on which France receives either the like articles, or the aggregate of our products—the best proof in the world is, that they are not sent to France—the merchants will find out the best market sooner than we shall.

The footing of our exports, under the British system, is better than that of their exports to the United States, under our system. Nay it is better than the freedom of commerce, which is one of the visions for which our solid prosperity is to be hazarded—For suppose we could batter down her system of prohibitions and restrictions, it would be gaining a loss—one-eighth is restricted, and more than six-eights has restrictions in its favor. It is as plain as figures can make it, that if a state of freedom for our exports is par, the present system raises them, in point of privilege, above par. To suppose that we can terrify them, by these resolutions, to abolish their restrictions, and at the same time to maintain in our favor their duties, to exclude other foreigners from their market, is too absurd to be refuted.

We have heard that the market of France is the great centre of our interests—we are to look to her, and not to England, for advantages—Being, as the style of theory is, our best customer and best friend, shewing to our trade particular favor and privilege, while England manifests in her system such narrow and selfish views; it is strange to remark such a pointed refutation of assertions and opinions by facts. The amount sent to France herself is very trivial; either our merchants are ignorant of the best markets, or those which they prefer are the best—and if the English markets, in spite of the alledged ill-usage, are still preferred to the French, it is a proof of the superior advantages of the former over the latter. The arguments I have adverted to, oblige those who urge them to make a greater difference in favor of the English than the true state of facts will warrant. Indeed, if they persist in their arguments, they are bound to deny their own conclusions. They are bound to admit this position—If France receives little of such of our products as Great Britain takes on terms of privilege and favor, because of that favor it allows the value of that favored footing. If France takes little of our articles, because she does not want them, it shews the absurdity of looking to her as the best customer.

It may be said, and truly, that Great Britain regards only her own interest in these arrangements—So much the better. If it is her interest to afford to our commerce more encouragement than France gives, if she does this when she is inveterate against us, as it is alledged, and when we are in-

dulging an avowed hatred towards her and partiality towards France, it ſhews that we have very ſolid ground to rely on. Her intereſt is, according to this ſtatement, ſtronger than our paſſions, ſtronger than her own, and is the more to be depended on as it cannot be put to any more trying experiment in future. The good will and friendſhip of nations are hollow foundations to build our ſyſtems upon. Mutual intereſt is a bottom of rock. The fervor of tranſient ſentiments is not better than ſtraw or ſtubble. Some gentlemen have lamented this diſtruſt of any relation between nations except an intereſted one. But the ſubſtitution of any other principle could produce little elſe than the hypocriſy of ſentiment, and an inſtability of affairs. It would be relying on what is not ſtable, inſtead of what is——It would introduce into politics the jargon of romance —It is in this ſenſe and this only, that the word favor is uſed. A ſtate of things ſo arranged as to produce our profit and advantage, though intended by Great-Britain merely for her own. The diſpoſition of a nation is immaterial, the fact that we proſit by their ſyſtem cannot be ſo to this diſcuſſion.

The next point is to conſider whether our imports are on a good footing, or in other words, whether we are in a ſituation to buy what we have occaſion for at a cheap rate. in this view, the ſyſtems of the commercial nations are not to be complained of, as all are deſirous of ſelling the products of their labour. Great Britain is not cenſured in this reſpect. The objection is rather of the oppoſite kind that we buy too cheap and therefore conſume too much, and that we take not only as much as we can pay for, but to the extent of our credit alſo. There is leſs freedom of importation, however, from the Weſt Indies—in this reſpect, France is more reſtrictive than England—for the former allows the exportation to us of only rum and molaſſes, while England admits that of ſugar, coffee, and other principal Weſt India products. Yet, even here, when the preference ſeems to be decidedly due to the Britiſh ſyſtem, occaſion is taken to extol that of the French. We are told that they ſell us the chief part of the molaſſes, which is conſumed, or manufactured into rum—and that a great and truly important branch, the diſtillery, is kept up by their liberality in furniſhing the raw material. There is, at every ſtep, matter to confirm the remark, that nations have framed their regulations to ſuit their own intereſts, not ours—France is a great brandy manufacturer. She will not admit rum therefore, even from her own iſlands, becauſe it would ſupplant the conſumption of brandy. The molaſſes was for that reaſon ſome years ago of no value in her iſlands, and was not even ſaved in caſks. But the demand from America ſoon raiſed its value. The policy of England has been equally ſelfiſh. The molaſſes is diſtilled in her iſlands, becauſe ſhe has no manufacture of brandy to ſuffer by its ſale.

(Speech To be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.

On Saturday laſt, Major ROBERT FORSYTH, Marſhal for the State [Diſtrict] of Georgia, was killed in the execution of his office, at the houſe of Mrs. Dixon in this place, by Beverly Allen of South-Carolina. A ſketch of the particulars is as follows: Major Forſyth being about to ſerve the aforeſaid Allen with a writ: From a principle of delicacy, aſked him out of the room, where there were ſeveral gentlemen preſent, upon buſineſs in which the ſaid Allen was intereſted;—he aſſented, and perhaps added theſe words "with pleaſure;"—but inſtead of following, he aſked ſome one apart, "is not that Major Forſyth?"—being anſwered in the affirmative, he inquired about the key of the room oppoſite, and having obtained it, he retired thither;—in the interim the Major had made ſervice of a writ on William Allen, brother to the ſaid Beverly, and had granted him ſome period of indulgence—this, was ſpent in the room to which his brother had retired, and after being elapſed, the Major going up ſtairs reminded William that his time was expired, (Meſſrs. Richards and Randolph, acting as Deputy Marſhals, were now at the room door and prevented its being entirely ſhut, which was the object of exertion within) and Major Forſyth advancing towards the door, was told by Beverly Allen, "if he came farther, (or words to that effect) he would blow his brains out," which, ſaid Allen, it is aſſerted by diſintereſted and reſpectable perſons preſent, at the ſame inſtant diſcharged a piſtol through the opening of the door, and verified his fatal threat by killing the Marſhal on the ſpot.

Thus fell, a ſacrifice to his delicacy, by the hand of a wretch, to fill up the meaſure of whoſe iniquities, it ſeem'd only to want an act of ſuch atrocity, a man whoſe character is highly revered by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, whoſe active, ſocial, chearful and benevolent turn of mind rendered him an uſeful and pleaſant member of ſociety, and whoſe removal from this ſcene of things, affords a moſt ſtriking and inſtructive leſſon of mortality.

He was interred in the Church-yard here on Monday with every reſpect which could be paid him, in a public or private capacity: Being, at the time of his deceaſe, Deputy-Grand-Maſter of the State, as well as Paſt-Maſter of the Lodge-Columbia, a numerous proceſſion of the brethren accompanied his remains, and depoſited them *in the houſe appointed for all living.*

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.

The ſchooner Bonita, of Baltimore, Wm. Montgomery, maſter, left the Havannah the 5th inſt. and arrived here the 13th. Theſhips Europa, of Philadelphia and New York Packet, both arrived at the Havannah, the 5th; next day the 6th, off the Matanzas, capt. Montgomery ſpoke the brig Sally, of Newport,—— Ward, maſter, with ſlaves, for the Havannah, who would arrive the ſame day. American veſſels left at the Havannah, the ſhip Enterprize, Jones, and the brigs Hannibal, Conyingham, and —— Holland, all of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

From a London Paper.

The Danes have erected a moſt conſpicuous light-houſe, on the iſland of Anhalt; it is of a cylindrical form, 50 Daniſh ells in height, & 32 in circumference; on the ſummit is placed a furnace or grate, two feet nine inches in height, and five feet in diameter; ſo that the flame being ſtronger, and more than double the former altitude, will be obſerved at a much greater diſtance. The edifice is 2,500 Daniſh ells to the weſtward of the old building: it is 3,100 ells from the eaſt point of the iſland, and 36 ells above the ſurface of the water. The Daniſh ell is two feet Engliſh nearly.

On Sunday laſt arrived in this port the ſhip Charles Prince of Heſſe, Jas. Lamſing, maſter, from Plymouth, England. Capt. Lamſing, on the 27th ultimo, ſpoke the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. Alexander Bird, all well.

NORFOLK February 5.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the Ship Juno, Captain Brice, from Havre, after a paſſage of 70 days. Left there the following veſſels:

Ships Commerce, Egery, Kennebeck; Induſtry, Havens, Portſmouth N. H. Potomac Planter, Parker, Alexandria; Harriet, ——, George Town; Laurens, White, Charleſton; Thereſa, Atkinſon, Philadelphia; Grand Turk, Ingraham, Boſton (from India) Cathcart, Coffin, Boſton; Barque Robert, Clark, Baltimore; Snow Pacific, Dunbar, Boſton; Brigs Nancy, La Buſket, Boſton; Endeavor, Prince, Boſton; Dolphin, ——, Providence, R. I. Schooner Alert, Lord, Boſton; Sloop Aurora, Champney, New-York.

The Enterprize, American Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. St. Barbe, of Wiſcaſſet, from China bound to Oſtend. She fell in with an Engliſh Frigate, who gave her the firſt news of a war between the French and other Maritime powers; ſhe afterwards ſpoke a neutral veſſel, who confirmed the account. and added that a rupture was about to take place between America and Great Britain; and it was expected that Holland would take a part—In conſequence of the above, the Captain thought it moſt prudent to put into Havre, where her Cargo conſiſting of Sugar & Nankeens, was ſeized on as being Dutch property, and ſeals put upon all her papers.

On the 16th. January, in lat. 35,,29. long. 68½. ſpoke the brig Cumberland, Capt. Peter Sigourney, from Boſton, bound to Philadelphia, having been blown off the coaſt—ſhe had been out 38 days, had ſprung a leak, loſt her foremaſt, and had 3 feet water in her hold. They were in great diſtreſs for the want of bread and water, not having a biſcuit on board. Capt. Brice towed the Brig for 60 hours, with a view of ſaving as much of the cargo as he poſſibly could; but the ſea running ſo high, that it became dangerous to keep her in tow any longer, they cut her adrift, after taking Capt. Sigourney and crew from on board, with a ſmall part of the cargo, conſiſting of candles, chocolate, beef and ſhoes.

On the 31ſt. Dec. in lat. 34,,20. long.—ſpoke the Daniſh ſhip Providentia, of Dram, in Norway, from Falmouth, bound to Baltimore, out 39 days.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 15.

The conteſted election of Mr. Gallatin was the ſubject before the Senate of the United States this day—the doors of the Senate Chrmber were opened on the occaſion.

At one o'clock, on motion, the further conſideration of the buſineſs was poſtponed till Wedneſday next.

A Boſton paper ſays, "Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions are too moderate" for ſome people—"they would apply a guillotine to our commerce, as well as to our necks, and do every thing at a *ſtro c.*"

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Sometimes our incendiary faction pretend to be on the ſide of the people, and they rail with no little ſelf-ſufficiency at the creatures of the *court*. In their jargon the people are on one ſide, the COURT on the oppoſite. Theſe honeſt gentlemen have found their doctrine overthrown and diſgraced by the people themſelves. The whole country took part with the Preſident, and this wonderful unanimity ought to ſtop their mouths. The people however, are treated as inſolently as their magiſtrates. For the faction aſſure us, that the addreſſers on the ſubject of the Proclamation of Neutrality are ſtock-jobbers, paper-men, and Britiſh-agents. Facts ſhew how little theſe wretches, reſpect the people, or are ſupported by them.

The ſame wranglers who dread the corrupting influence of birth-day celebrations, behave as if they could not toaſt and celebrate Genet enough. The meaning is plain in both inſtances—they wiſh to bring one man within the reach of contempt, and to raiſe the other above it—hic labor, hoc opus eſt, which is, they are knaves for their pains.

One of the toaſts of the 6th of February, ſays ſomething about *truth* and innocence. Was it not harſh and even cruel, when Citizen Candor and Frankneſs was preſent? Perſonal inſults on men in public character are very unbecoming.

Queſtion to the Demo Society if a man is bound as a good and true Mobocrat to hate and undermine the Republican Government of his own country, how happens it that you oblige him to ſwear to be faithful and true to an anarchy, nicknamed republican, beyond ſeas? If it be becauſe it is anarchy, ſhall we not be forced when it ſhall have ripened into a government ro hate it for that very reaſon as much as we do our own? Being a caſe of conſcience you are requeſted to publiſh a reſolution expreſsly on the point.

ISCARIOT.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I obſerved in Mr. Bache's paper of Saturday, a publication, in which the writer boldly aſſerts that the Farmers of Maryland are generally in favor of Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions; how he can have obtained this information to ſpeak with the certainty he has, is to me aſtoniſhing. I have heard the ſentiments of ſeveral judicious and reſpectable farmers of that ſtate, and a great many citizens of other vocations, which have been pointedly oppoſed to the adoption of them. I rather ſuppoſe that not a twentieth part of the Maryland Farmers have ever heard of Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions, much leſs have given their opinion upon them.

A FRIEND AND CUSTOMER.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Reedy-Iſland a few days ſince, the ſhip Richmod, Capt. Lee, from Bourdeaux—which he left the 9th December. Capt. Lee informs, that on the 14th December, he ſpoke a Britiſh privateer brig, from London, on a cruize—About the 5th ult, ſpoke the ſloop Dolphin, of Salem, from Madeira, bound to New-York, ſhort of proviſions—The 25th ult. ſpoke the brig Sea Nymph, Peddin of Philadelphia, 5 days from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth, all well. Capt. Lee alſo informs, that the ſhip Adriana, Capt. Robertſon, from Bilboa, arrived the 15th inſt. at Newcaſtle, Delaware, alſo the ſhip Apollo, Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, & a brig from Cheſapeake—Capt. Lee ſays, he left about 100 ſail of American veſſels at Bourdeaux, under an embargo.

There are letters in town, from Baltimore, dated the 13th inſt. which ſay, that a frigate had arrived at Annapolis, from from France, on the morning of that day—one of theſe letters informs, that it was reported, the above frigate brought an account that Toulon was retaken again, and Oſtend evacuated.

A letter from New-York ſays, that a veſſel is arrived there, in 50 days from Amſterdam—the Capt. of which informs, that a report prevailed in Amſterdam previous to his departure, that Toulon was retaken on the 25th October.

Another letter ſays, the above ſhip from Amſterdam, is the Favorite, Capt. Story; that ſhe left Amſterdam, the 7th December—the Mate of which reports, that it was generally believed at that place, that Toulon was retaken.—

Another letter ſays, that the Favorite left Amſterdam the 27th. December, that the accounts by her are ſuch as to leave no doubt of the recapture of Toulon, and that the French loſt 20 thouſand men, in the aſſault.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, to his friend in this city, dated January 13th. 1794.

Permit me to addreſs you at this critical moment, and to inform you that our Navigation is very much oppreſſed in conſequence of the Barbary Cruiſers let out into the Atlantic, I will venture to ſay the extra Premium required, to inſure the American property now at risk, will amount to more than would be ſufficient to equip ſhips enough to protect our trade.

Indeed we cannot at this moment effect Inſurance on European voyages, at any premium that trade will ſupport, and Europeans who have protections, cannot be our carriers at preſent, of courſe the Revenue and the Merchants (its ſupporters) muſt be deranged.

I am ſenſible the European politics from whence all the miſchief flows, muſt be perplexing even to the collected wiſdom of the United States, but pray let me beg your warmeſt influence, either to have a peace purchaſed, or as many ſhips equipt, as will confine, thoſe worſe than pirates, at leaſt within the Mediterranean: a veſſel has this day arrived from Cadiz, and thereſeems not a doubt from this information, but they will continue out occaſionally all the winter; ſome of their fleet were at Gibraltar watering, and by the Month of April it is expected they will have Ships in the Britiſh channel and the Weſt Indies, They have an idea that we have not any ſhips that carry guns, and that it will take at leaſt 12 months before we can build and equip any to go againſt them.

A few ſhips that are now in the United States, if equipt inſtantaneouſly, and puſhed for the Streights, might perhaps deſtroy a great part of their ſhips that might be out, as they cruiſe ſingle; at all events, if we can get the command of the Streights, it will prepare them for a peace. I make no doubt Capt. and others have given every neceſſary information reſpecting the number of cruiſers &c. but whether every proper information has been obtained, I cannot ſay, but ſomething muſt be done, or we ſhall be ruined.

N. B. My brother has been more than 12 Months up the Streights, and has written me from time to time on the ſubject of the Algerines; his information is good: ho urged the neceſſity of a peace being concluded the ſummer paſt, and that for many reaſons it would be the moſt proper time: preſent appearances are in favor of our having a plenty of American ſhipping to carry off our Crop, but the principal part of our Captains wiſh to leave their veſſels rather than go to Europe,

20th January. Our Capt. has this day arrived from Gibraltar and brings the moſt diſtreſſing account; it was almoſt a miracle that he eſcaped: 15 ſail of American veſſels, have been taken and carried into Algiers. Capt. thinks that three Frigates or four at moſt, would be ſufficient to take every veſſel they have out, which conſiſt of one old 40 gun ſhip, three of 32, three of 20 and a number of ſmall cruiſers; we have a loaf of Bread ſent us as a ſample of what our friends who are priſoners, have but a ſcanty allowance of; I will ſend it to you if an opportunity offers.—what more can I ſay?

I verily believe a peace might have been concluded. I ſhall paſs over Mr. Lamb's Embaſſy, as every American ought to do in ſilence. I hope our ſecond has not Sampſon like loſt his ſtrength. I am ſo much diſtreſſed *in writing on this* diſtreſſing *ſubject that I ſhall forbear mentioning particulars. ſuch as each priſoner having a large iron on the leg, &c. &c,*

I do not think a peace can now be purchaſed; the wiſdom of Congreſs muſt deviſe ſome means for the releaſe of our unfortunate countrymen. a packet has gone to Liſbon from them, for America.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2	
3 ditto,	10/1	
Deferred,	11/1	
U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	10	ditto ditto.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING

Will be performed (with permiſſion of the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre)

A COMIC OPERA,

Written by the author of the *Poor Soldier*, called the

Caſtle of Andaluſia,

With the original overture and accompaniments, ſelected and compoſed by Dr. ARNOLD, and additional airs by SHIELD.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A COMEDY, in two Acts, called

Who's the Dupe.

Previous to the Opera, an occaſional ADDRESS will be ſpoken.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whatever behind the ſcenes.

Tickets to be had and places to be taken at the Box-Office in the front of the Theatre.

Vivat Reſpublica.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced:—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 23w2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street, also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON, No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

Just Imported,
From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, Market street,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
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Edinburgh dispensatory
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Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-swallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

3w

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digested into the form of
Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgements to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtfJ.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.